MAJOLICA. **MAJOLICA** MAJOLICA



Orr & Sloan's.

"Where in the Devil are you Going?"

## GOING TO ORR & SLOAN'S

MAJOLICAI

MAJOLICA, Christmas, Toilet Setts, Celluloid Setts, French Mirrors, MAJOLICA,

Benson House Corner

MAJOLICA,

Gift Cups,

French Vases,

Orr & Sloan's. COME AT ONCE and get get ahead of you, and then blame

ga- Prescriptions a Spe-

ORR & SLOAN'S, ANDERSON, S. C.

#### DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY

FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Until You Examine My Stock.

HAVE an Elegant selection to show, and will make a special effort to please by giving the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES. My Stock is now second to none this market, and I am fully prepared for a—

ROUSING TRADE.

Favors from old and new customers will be duly appreciated. Don't forget to tell parneighbors that I want their trade. My aim is to make customers and keep them by struction, these elections give reason to hope that the time will soon come when hope that the time will soon come when

RESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc. Etc. MY I make a Specialty of ZEIGLER BROS, FINE SHOES, Also, the noted AY STATE SHOE.

W. A. CHAPMAN, No. 3 Benson Street, Anderson, S. C.

## TIMES CHANGE

MEN CHANCE WITH THEM.

ND that is the reason we have just laid in A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, for we know that all our customers desire something that is new and at the same me serviceable. Our Stock comprises a fine assortment of—

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,

hich we will sell at the Lowest Frices. While other things are changing, we would y that we are too young to change our plan of offering good and substantial Bargains WE ARE IN THE COTTON MARKET,

cold will give the highest prices. We have a large lot of BAGGING and TIES or lad. Get our prices before closing a trade. BROWN BROS.

### BOOTS and SHOES. J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 12 GRANITE ROW, ANDERSON, S. C. E again call attention of the people of Anderson County, and all others interested, to our immense stock of **BOOTS and SHOES**. Men's Boots, Boys' of and Youths' Boots. Also, any style of Shoe for Ladies', Misses and Children. Taped Sole Brogan is the best in the market. We are bound to suit you. Our ices, we will only say, are as low as you will find in the State of South Carolina.

A Larger stock of JEANS than any other House in the City. Ladies' Dress Goods. Shawls and Cloaks,

Gents' Ready-Made Shirts, laundered and unlaundered. Uur Stock of Groceries is Complete.

The BEST COFFEE we intend always to keep

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

# BEAUTIFUL PARLOR

## HANDSOME ROOM

AN only be had with the aid of FINE FURNITURE, but either may be made comfortable by the outlay of a little money in good Furniture.

You will find any style, from the finest \$300.00 Suites down to Suites that

You will find EVERYTHHING usually

# PT IN A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

the same Goods can be bought CHEAPER of me than any other house in

SEEING IS BELIEVING, all that I ask is that you will call, see my immense Stock of Furniture and

G. F. TOLLY.

LCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S MANIPULATED GUANO, WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S SUPERPHOSPHATE,

acknowledged by everybody to be the BEST FERTILIZERS in use, and are sold low for Cash, and on reasonable terms on Credit, with Cotton Option, by WILCOX, GIBBS & CO., Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., their Agents throughout the Country.

As Inaugural that Presages a Model Ad-

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

COLUMBIA, December 5.—The follow-

ing is the Inaugural Address of Governor Thompson, delivered to day: Senators and Representatives : In obe-State, as expressed in the recent election,
I appear before you to assume the duties
of Governor of South Carolina. The
same voice which has called me to this which impose upon you duties and re-sponsibilities not less important than those which belong to the Chief Execu-

in which we meet the requirements of our several positions. We came to the control of the affairs of the State at a fortunate time and under favorable circum-

The results of the recent elections in the results of these elections, not as the triumph of a political party, but as the evidences of a popular revolt against abuses of the powers of government.

How far the changes is publications.

How far the changes in public opinion thus expressed shall be permanent, will depend upon the manner in which those the have been called to position of trust shall make use of the power committed Strict economy in the conduct of gov-

ernment; reduction of taxation of every kind to the lowest point consistent with the efficient administration of government; a judicious tariff; wise, equal and just laws impartially administered; the prevention of oppressive monopolies; maintaining the public school systems already in operation. of the United States, shall preserve the State Governments in their poper spheres while it maintains the General Government in its proper sphere; popular edu-cation as the only safeguard of free institutions; the sacred preservation of the public credit, Federal and State; a civil service reform which shall regard public flices as public trusts to be exercised for the benefit of the people, and not for party purposes, and which shall make merit the test for appointment to and and retention in office—these are some, at least, of the demands which the perple make of their chosen public servants. Let us see to it that South Carolina contributes her share to the pure adminis-tration of public affairs by keeping her State Government true to the principles which formed the political creed of the

founders of the Republic.

To those States of this Union which but lately have suffered the ravages of political parties, no longer divided by geographical lines, shall consider the great question of public policy which concern the welfare and progress of the whole country. With the removal of sectional questions from public affairs, we may look with confidence for that more perfect Union which shall "estabmore perfect Usion which shall "estab-lish justice, insure domestic tranquility, the State. Under the admirable man-

ing influences of order, of quiet and of good government. In all portions of the State are to be seen on every hand abundant evidences of the thrift and prosper ity, which are greater now than at any previous time since the close of the late civil war. Improved methods of culture have already produced results which give assurance of the rapid and steady develop ment of our chief industrial interest. Recent experience has shown that the productiveness of our cotton lands can be greatly increased, and that our genial climate and fertile soil are especially adapted to the raising of the diversified which reward the labor of the rops which reward killed husbandman.

While the development of the other resources of the State has not kept pace with the improvements in agriculture, it is gratifying to know that attention is being directed to our great facilities for manufactures, and to the vast stores of Skilled labor is necessary to secure the full development of our material resources. All means should be used which will attract thrifty and intelligent

mmigrants to our borders.
Our educational advancement is closely allied to our material progress. If we regard only material prosperity, nothing is more certain than that it is best pro-moted by the diffusion of knowledge. Popular education is not more necessa to the maintenance of free government than it is to the full development of those resources from which spring wealth and

prosperity. The foundation of our public school system is now securely laid, but much remains to be done to complete the work. remains to be done to complete the work. Through the wise liberality of the last General Assembly provision was made for the extension of the course of study in the South Carolina College, and for the reopening of the State Military Academy. The restoration to their former usefulness of these State institutions of learning will stimulate the growth of our public school system and lead to the establishment of good secondary school.

Who by experience, knowledge and training were fitted for the responsibilities of self-government. The maintenance of walked into the lawyer's office, opened a valise and took from it \$920,000 of Reb bonds and said:

"What are they worth?"

"Four cents a pound."

"Four cents a pound."

"But which were fitted for the responsibilities of self-government. The maintenance of walked into the lawyer's office, opened a valise and took from it \$920,000 of Reb bonds and said:

"What are they worth?"

"But the Democratic party has triumphed."

"But won't the country beautiful to the country beautiful to the point of the point of public affairs from those who through a long period of misrule had brought our State to the verge of ruin and of anarchy.

But while we congratulate ourselves upon "But won't the country beautiful to the position of the point of the point of the point of the province of the point of the point of the point of the continuance in power of the point of the continuance in power of the point of the control of public affairs from those who through a point of the poi our public school system and lead to the establishment of good secondary schools, which must form the connecting link be- which stand in marked contrast to the tween higher and elementary education.
The course of study in most of the public schools is now too restricted to offer opportunities for preparation to the young men who desire to avail themselves of faction among certain classes of our citi-the benefits of the liberal training afferent parts of the State.

cessary to maintain such schools can be supplied by small local tax levies, or by should be. I have given much thought to this subject, and I can suggest no plan to improve our educational gest no plan to improve our educational gest no plan to improve our educations system which promises larger or more speedy results than the foundation of good secondary schools throughout ties of Governor of South Carolina with no feeling of exultation, but with z profound sense of the heavy responsibilities found sense of the heavy responsibilities

ed schools may receive proper consideration from the representatives of the people and from the people themselves.

Excellent graded schools already in existence in this State attest the practicability of the plan which I suggest. It is certain that for some years the resources of this State will not be count to the day of the public service.

of this State will not be equal to the dedience to the voice of the people of the al facilities. In this connection I would bring to your attention the efforts which for several years past have been made by friends of popular education to secure from Congress appropriations from the office has called you to positions of trust which impose upon you duties and reschools of the Southern States.

Popular education is one of those mat-ters of domestic policy which can best be controlled by the State Governments, The welfare and prosperity of South Carolina, now and in the future, will depend in large measure upon the manner in which welfare and prosperity of South but the right of the General Governments, but the right of the General Governments to contribute to the aid of State school systems has the sanction of a usage older systems has the sanction of a usage older than the Federal Constitution and which has been followed through a long and unbroken line of precedents in the histo-

ry of this country.

Grants of land amounting in value to several of the States of this Union are full of promise, as indicating a resolve newly settled States and Territories. If full of promise, as indicating a resolve on the part of the people to secure a more rigid adherence to those great principles upon which Republican institutions must rest, and a desire for the restoration of those practices which marked the administration of government in the less a matter of duty or of sound public policy for the General Government to aid in diffusing the means of education in the newly settled portion of the Union, it cannot be less a matter of duty or of sound public policy for the General Government to assist in preventing ilal Government to assist in preventing il-literacy in those States which, by the extension of the elective franchise, have been compelled to bear burdens beyond their capacity. Federal aid, if granted liberally and promptly, would enable the Southern States to provide the means of education for the large numbers of their population who are growing up in ignorance, and who, in a few years, will enjoy all the rights and upon whom will devolve all the duties of American citizens. Appropriations from the Federal treasury should be made on the basis of illiterary, and the expenditure of such appropriations should be carefully guarded, but all aid granted should be used in

all times fundamental, are especially important in our present condition. By no other means than by promoting the gen-eral diffusion of knowledge can we avert the evils with which illiterate suffrage threatens free institutions.

The annual message of Governor Ha-good gives you full information of our

I do not deem it necessary at this time to make specific recommendations on subjects of general legislation, but I should fail in my duty if I did not state my views in regard to a matter of vital importance to our welfare in the present and to our prosperity in the future. I of the State, and especially to the necessity for making proper provision for the payment of the interest on the State debt. As you are aware, the debt of the State is \$6,571,825, bearing interest at 6

Before the war the financial standing of the interest so as to relieve it from all uncertainty will facilitate greatly the refunding on favorable terms of the State debt, when that debt matures, as it soon will do. I feel assured that my views on this subject will meet with your hearty

There is perhaps no subject of general legislation demanding your attention which more concerns the prosperity of our people than the regulation of railroads so as to prevent unjust discrimination. and of travel, and both directly and indirectly they bring to the State much of the capital which is essential to the full development of our resources. All legislation which would impair their usefulbe avoided, while at the same time care should be taken to prevent discriminabe avoided, while at the same time care should be taken to prevent discrimina-tions which are unjust to any pertion of our people, or which tend to hinder promanufactures, and to the vast stores of wealth which abound in our forests, in mercial centres. This subject is one of our streams and in our mineral deposits. Skilled labor is necessary to scarse the State. I am sure it will receive, as it deserves, your careful consideration. The protection of the rights of the peo-ple on the one hand, and of the railroads on the other, will require the exercise of wire statesmanship and of a broad, liber-

al and just policy.

The improved condition of our public affairs furnishes the strongest proof that the pledges of reform made during the memorable political campaign of 1876 have been fulfiled, and that the promises then given have been kept. These re-sults have been accomplished through the restoration of the State government condition of the State during the era of reconstruction, it is nevertheless true that some of the laws now upon our Statute books have caused much dissatisforded in the State institutions and in the excellent colleges in operation in different parts of the State.

extend to a majority of our people is no reason why the obnoxious legislation should not be modified if such modificaa pressing one, but it can be supplied without material alteration in our public school system by the establishment in every county of one or more graded or high schools. The additional funds necessary to maintain such schools can be

The people of the State rely upon your patriotism to give a calm, a careful and

that by so doing I can best contribute to the good of the public service. Although I have been elected as the representative of a political party, in the performance of my duty I shall be the Governor of the whole people of the State. I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no partisan schemes to advance, no private ends to accom-

Relying confidently upon your co-oper ation, and invoking, as I humbly and fervently do, the guidance of an All-wise Providence, I shall to the utmost of my the welfare of South Carolina.

STONING A SQUAW.

Details of the Sacrifice of the Young Wife of Winuemucca, the Plute Chief, After

The facts concerning the disappearance of Winuerruce's wife have now come to light, and are related by a half breed called Grizzy John, who is fully acquainted with the circumstances of her death. He was an eye witness of the horrible scene, which he described to a Gazette reporter in passable English. Immediately after the affair he went North on a deer hunt, from which he re-

turned yesterday.

The evening before old Winnemucca died about one hundred Indians took the died about one hundred Indians took the squaw to a large spring, where she had been ordered to bathe. Other squaws stripped her and washed her from head to foot, and then sprinkled her with fine ashes. They then started for a range of hills a few miles from Copperamith Station, leading the squaw, naked and barefoot. Upon arriving at a chosen and the control of the purpose of extending into the control of the squaw in States the methods of LAND MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS, and will confine its loans to first merigates on freehold estates, limiting advances to sums not exceeding 90 per cent. of the cash value of the property. The bill provides that the association shall have foot. tion, leading the squaw, naked and bare-foot. Upon arriving at a chosen spot they built a circle of fires, which lighted up a space of ground about one hundred feet in diameter. In the center of this ed, but all aid granted should be used in maintaining the public school systems already in operation.

I would earnestly recommend that such action be taken at the present session of the General Assembly as will bring to the attention of Congress the need for prompt and liberal appropriations in aid of education in this State. The relations of education to other public interests, at all times fundamental, are especially im-When all was ready for the sacrifice the Indians joined hands and began a monotonous chant, which lasted for a few minutes, when one of them stepped within the ring and began a harrangue. As he continued to speak the poor agonized squaw gave vent to piercing shrieks, crouching upon the ground, and pressing her babe to her breast. This lasted for some moments. Then at a signal there was a silence, except the wails of the intended victim. Suddenly the speaker sprang toward her and graspwais of the intended victim. Suddenly the speaker sprang toward her and grasped the child. She struggled frantically but unavailingly to retain it, and was compelled by force to let go. The fiend immediately swang the infant around his head, holding it by the ankles, howling like a demon, and being echoed by the red devils about him; but the squaw did not raise her head nor emit a single not raise her head nor emit a single sound. Suddenly he dashed the child upon a rock and killed it instantly. Then he resumed his place in the circle, which swung around again chanting as before, till the one who killed the babe came opposite the pile of stones he had collected, when the movement stopped. Stepping forward he picked up a stone, and going to within ten feet of the crouching victor he hurled it at her with which to carry on their agricultural constants. These liens amounted in posterity."

The condition of affairs within our own State is full of encouragement and hope. During the year now drawing to a close the people have been spared the ravages of pestilence, rich harvest have blessed the husbandman, and all of our industrial pursuits have felt the quicken.

The condition of affairs within our own State is full of encouragement and hope. During the year now drawing to a close the people have been spared the ravages of pestilence, rich harvest have blessed the husbandman, and all of our industrial pursuits have felt the quicken.

Proper provision for the State has and going to within ten feet of the crouching vict. on he hurled it at her with all the strength possessed by his brawny redarm. The missile struck her on the side and was answered by ashriek of anguish. He returned to his place and the circle revolved again until another Indian was due. Proper provision for the possessed to within ten feet of the crouching vict. on he hurled it at her with all the strength possessed by his brawny redarm. The missile struck her on the side and was answered by ashriek of anguish. He returned to his place and the circle revolved again until another Indian was due. Proper provision for the prompt and points of within ten feet of the crouching vict. on he hurled it at her with all the strength possessed by his brawny redarm. The missile struck her on the side or out and year and going to within ten feet of the crouching vict. on he hurled it at her with all the strength possessed by his brawny redarm. The missile struck her on the side or out. red arm. The missile struck her on the side and was answered by a shrick of anguish. He returned to his place and the circle they had been made. The rate of interevolved again until another Indian was entitled to a murderous fling. The wretched creature at the stake was on many articles of absolute necessity to crouching in such an attitude that only her side and back were exposed. It was forbidden to hit her upon the head, and the second savage, choosing the most on real estate security, so that those who available target, launched a rock at her lave not the means of carrying on their cleaning operations without oid from with the projectile force of a catapult, striking her between the shoulders and they continued their murderous pastime until the poor, pitiful object lay prone upon the ground, a bleeding, senseless mass of mangled flesh. As she lay upon

> ance that his young squaw had preceeded him to the Indian's happy land.— Reno Gazette. WHY CONFEDERATE BONDS ARE IN DEMAND. -Some men don't seem to unerstand the difference between political assertions and business facts. Three or awyer made a political speech in a country village. Being a red hot Republican he naturally gave the Democratic party the best he had in his mouth, and among other things asserted that in case of Democratic success the country would have to pay the Confederate bonds. Two

her back the savage who had harranged the band at first raised a large rock over

his head with both hands and inflicted

collected wood for a pile, upon which the remains of the luckless squaw and her babe were burned. A few were left to keep up the sacrificial fire, while the

others returned to old Winuemucca to comforthisdying moments with the assur-

bese bonds?" "Not by a jug full."

The bondholder looked steadfastly as the lawyer for a long minute and then

slowly said:
"Well, by gum! After ninety-six of us Republicans who listened to your speech, went and voted the Democratic ticket in order to realize on our bonds, you now tell me that you didn't mean what you said?"—Wall Street Reporter.

- Every man of sense admires a wo man as a woman, and when she steps out of this character, a thousand things, that in their appropriate sphere would be admired, become disgusting and offensive. The appropriate character of a woman demands delicacy of appearance voluntary contribution, as may be preferred by different communities. The
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presents the school tax is as high as it
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presents the school tax is as high as it and action, a shrinking from notoriety and public gaze, aversion to all that is coarse and rude, and an instinctive abhorrence of all that tends to indelicacy and impurity, either in principle or ac

LENDING MONEY ON LAND.

The Objects of the Southern Land Compa-Correspondence of the News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, November 30. One of the most important measures that will come before the General Assembly at its present session is the bill to incorporate the Southern Land Loan Association, which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gaillard, of Fairin the Senate by Mr. Gaillard, of Fair-field. The bill provides that William H. A. Fielding, of London, a director in Queensland Investment Company, and brother of the Earl of Denbigh; Frederick Wolffe, president of the People's Bank, Meridan, Miss., and president of the New Orleans and Northeastern Rail way Company; Charles E. Lewis, of New York, director of the Vicksburg and New York, director of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railway and of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway Companies; Morris K. Jessup of New York, John B. Palmer, James H. Rion and John R. Abray of South Carolina, and such other parties as may be associated with them, shall be a body politic and corporate, under the name of the Southern Land Lorn Association." ern Land Locn Association."

THE CAPITAL STOCK of the association is fixed at \$100,000, but the privilege is granted in the char ter of increasing the same to \$3,000,000, and the further privilege of increasing the capital stock to \$5,000,000 after the association shall have been in operation two years. This company will be established for

the purpose of extending into the South-

power to lend money on real estate security at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon in writing between the bor-rower and the association, and shall have power to purchase, hold and sell real es-tate and issue debenture bonds upon the security thereof." The association shall have all the privileges, rights and immunities conferred upon any and all chartered banking corporations in this State, except the power of issuing bank notes.

This bill came up at the last session of the Lagriculum and mandaths.

the Legislature and passed the Senate after much discussion, the opponents of the measure taking the ground that the passage of the bill would be a practical

nullification of the provisions of THE USURY LAW, and that it would be a direct discriminaand that it would be a direct discrimina-tion in favor of foreign capitalists against resident money-lenders who are limited in their interest charges to the percent-age fixed by law. On the other hand it was claimed that the provisions of the usury law were continually disregarded, and that those who were compelled to borrow money actually paid a higher rate of intesest than the legal rate, and that the farmers who were to be most dithat the farmers who were to be most directly benefitted by the passage of the Act instead of paying seven per cent. in-terest in realty paid from twenty to fifty

per cent., the prices fixed upon all kinds of farm supplies under the lien law, amounting to the virtual confiscation of all their earnings from year to year. THE LIEN SYSTEM.

In the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1881 the returns from the different counties in the State show-ed that 73,308 liens had been given by operations. These liens amounted in value to \$7,359,462, for which sum the fully fifty per cent. Under the laws controlling the national banking compaplanting operations without aid from striking her between the shoulders and cutting a fearful gash, from which the blood flowed down her back in a small rivulet. He then retired to his place and the circle moved on as before. Thus they continued their nurderous pastime until the poor, pitiful object lay prone upon the ground, a bleeding, senseless mass of mangled flesh. As she lay upon her back the savage who had harranged passage of the Act incorporating the Southern Land Loan Association would furnish relief to the farmers of the State, and enble them to recover, in a measure at least, from the injurious operations of

the Lien law CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH AND WEST. In the Western agricultural States capital is supplied to the producers of food in its various forms by more than twenty British companies, possessing capital to the amount of more than \$40,-000,000, and a present debeuture issue of nearly \$20,000,000. The same States also possess a banking capital amounting to more than \$180,000,000, while the export of wheat, the most important agricultural product, amounted in value in 1881 to about \$170,000,000. The South-

e cotton producing States, on the con-tr , have until within a few months had no assistance whatever from foreign had no assistance whatever from foreign capital, and their banking facilities have amounted to only \$60,000,000, while the exports of cotton alone reached in 1881 the sum of \$245,090,000. In other words, the West had financial aid to an extent exceeding by one-sixth the total value of its wheat export, while the South received financial aid to only onefourth the total value of the cotton export. The consequences in the cotton States have been extended credits at high profits to local dealers and middle and a loss to the producer of nearly one-half his net income. The Southern States, recovering from the disastrous re-sults of the late war, need only a sufficient supply of capital to acquire the wealth and importance they formerly possessed. It would be the part of wisdom, and in keeping with a sound conservative policy for the Legislature to take such action as would promote the introsuch action as would promote the intro-duction of large capital into this State, and by making the interests of borrower and lender in some way identical, con tribute to the prosperity of both.

A MOVEMENT AGAINST MIDDLEMEN. The object of the bill now before the The object of the bill now before the General Assembly is to supply an important want by bringing an English real estate loan company with a capital of \$5,000,000 into this State and placing it in direct communication with the borrower, thus doing away with the intermediate agents employed by similar companies in other States and saving the expense incident to the employment of such agents. The advantage to the ag-riculturists of the State by the establishment of such a company in South Carolina would be incalculable. Our I call attention to this matter now, not to recommend genial legislation, but in this office came to me as a call to duty to recommend genial legislation, but in this office came to me as a call to duty to recommend genial legislation, but in this office came to me as a call to duty to recommend genial legislation, but in this office came to me as a call to duty to recommend genial legislation, but in this office came to me as a call to duty to recommend genial legislation, but in this office came to me as a call to duty to pledge as collaterals, their property consisting mainly of real estate, upon which, as I have already stated, they cannot borrow from the banks under the greatly benefitted by using Brown's Iron National banking law. The hill under the state of the heavy responsibilities from wasting diseases such as consumption, serofula, kidney affections, will be cannot borrow from the banks under the Bitters.

on mortgages, and thus place them on a par with persons in the cities who, being to a great extent investors in stocks and bonds, have now the almost exclusive privilege of securing loans, and who are also enabled to borrow on their real estate on long time. Five million dollars distributed among our planters would make a wonderful difference in the wealth-producing power of this the largest class of our population. It would benefit our cotton mills and other industrial enterprises and bring in so much trial enterprises and bring in so much foreign capital to be added to the taxable property of the State. Five million dollars would add \$55,000 to the taxes of

It would be well to say just here that as soon as the charter for the Land Loan Association is granted it will be turned over to an English company of capitalists. There will be no efforts necessary to put the enterprise in operation. The money is waiting to company the planter. to put the enterprise in operation. The money is waiting to come in. The plan of making loans on real estate security, as centemplated by this company, has the written endorsement of all the Southern Senators. The standing counsel of the company is the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of London, who was formerly secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy.

ionders of money, the rates of interest would be lowered and the prosperity of the State would be increased in manifold

#### Old Time Discomforts.

Only three bundred years ago, even rich people lived in mud buts, while kings and cardinals knew nothing of the luxury of glazed windows and elegant furniture, even in beautiful, wealthy Eng-land, whence many of our ancestors came, and from which not only our language, but nearly all our laws and customs have been obtained. In place of our downy carpets, their earthen floors were strewn with hay; instead of gaslight, they had only torches or lamps of the rudget makes. of the rudest make; and even chimneys were unknown in England until the thirteenth century. Previous to that period, the blazing logs were piled on a stone in the centre of the chief apartments, while the smoke made its escape through a hole in the roof. The manufacture of glass for windows was first introduced in 1557, plates of horn being made to sup-ply its place until then. Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was charged with effentingcy, because he had clean straw spread ever the fleer of his disstraw spread over the floor of his dining coom every morning in winter, and fres bulrushes in summer, in order that such of his guests as could not find room on the benches might sit down on the floor and eat comfortably. The royal bed of even the third Henry consisted merely of a litter of loose rushes and leather, without either sheets, pillows, or counterpane; and it was not until the close of the fifteenth century that arraw was discarded from the sleeping apartments of the monarchs of England. We are told by veritable historians that Henry III. was the first English king who ever wore a shirt; and even the luxurious Henry VIII. knew nothing of the comforts of real stockings, their place being aupslied. VIII. knew nothing of the comforts of real stockings, their place being supplied by "cloth hose," not very unlike Chinese stockings of the present day, which were simply ill-shapen bags for the feet, composed of unbleached shirting. As these "bags" possess no elasticity, they cannot be fitted to the foot or ankle, but must be made double the size of an ordinary stocking in order to be supplied over the

straw beds and bare floors, of smoky ceilings and unglazed windows, days of leathern doublets in place of linen shirts, of wooden shoes and no stockings; while such conveniences as forks and glasses, watches, bonnets, books and coaches, and even soap, were almost unknown. Tables were not used to eat on, but only a board, brought out when needed, and laid aside when the meal was over. The family and guests were called together by the sound of a horn; and the cloth only a piece of tapestry or coarse carpet, was not spread on the board until all were seated. Rude wooden bowls and platters, and a sort of rough, unginzed crockery, about as elegant as our roofing tiles, were the chief table-ware known in England, till the art of glazing crockery, was discovered by Palissy, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Horns were also used for dripking and the charge in a lond roice than all the release guard was out of sight, Alcck seized the fattest, largest, and best quarter of beef and tossing it upon his brawny shoulders, started off for camp. Jim let him get the meat well upon his back, and then springing to the front of him and bringing his gon tiles, were the chief table-ware known in England, till the art of glazing crockery, was discovered by Paliesy, about the were also used for drinking; and, as they could not stand upright, it became necessary to swallow the whole contents as soon as they were filled. Hence original nated our word "tumbler," as applied to a drinking glass; and hence may also have been acquired the habit of drinking to excess, for which our Saxon ancestorwere noted. It would be well if this habit had not been handed down so faithfully to some of their descendants. Each man usually had his horn, which he carried about with him wherever he went. They were sometimes elaborately carved and ornamented with gold or sil sufficient value to be left by will to a favorite heir, just as we would bequeath valuable jewels or costly plate. Another use made of the drinking born in those days was to give it in pledge of a con tract or conveyance of an estate, in the way we now witness by seal; and one from Canute the Dane with no other proof than the possession of his drinking-horn.

Those were emphatically the days of

PREACHED IN HIS SLEEP.-In the vicinity of Wichita Kansas, there resides with his parents a young man whose Christian name is unfortunately not mentioned by the journal which records the following extraordinary incident in his career. One night his parents were aroused by singular poises on the reof career. One night his parents were aroused by singular noises on the roof, and knowing their son's habit of cutting capers in his sleep they ran out to the yard and looked up. There sat the young man on the chimney top, clad only in that garment which immemorial usage has consecrated to the purpose of usage has consecrated to the purpose of of slumber. Presently he rose to his feet and addressing the imaginary audience, gave out the him, 'All hail the power of Jesus name,' which he forthwith proceeded to sing through from beginning to end to the sonorous tune 'Coronation.' He then selected a text from 1st John, v.

your wife?" Brown (in a whisper)—
"Oh, I shan't say much, you know,
"Good morning, dear," or something of
that sort. She'll say the rest."

A WAR SKETCH.

How Some Kentuckians Managed to Get

"The battle above the clouds" had been fought and won; Missionary Ridge, assaulted by overwhelming numbers, had been carried, and Bragg's army, crushed and bruised, but not beaten, had sullenly and slowly and with but live live. and slowly, and with but little loss in en or material, retired upon and gone into winter quarters in and around the small village of Dalton, C2.

Who of the survivors of the noble

property of the State. Five million dollars would add \$55,000 to the taxes of the State and we contribute to the general public good. It would relieve our farmers from the extertionate charges of the lien sharks, and enable the farmers to pay cash for their supplies, at a saving of fully 25 per cent. The profitable investment of so much foreign capital would induce the formation of other companies and the introduction of still more capital. There would be competition among the londers of money, the rates of interest would be lowered and the prosperity of the State would be increased in manifold ians; we were indeed "Breckinridge's orphans," and many and ingenious were the devices resorted to by the "boys" to obtain the wherewith for a good, substantial services and the services are serviced to be the services and the services are services are services. tial, square meal. It is not intended at this date to investigate the cause or causes of the scarcity of subsistence at that of the scarcity of subsistence at that time and place, but simply to use the fact as the incentive which developed the most ingenious, boid and theroughly successful ruse by which a couple of Kentucky soldiers, in the face of open day, and from the midst of its guards, succeeded not only in carrying off an enoay, and from the midst of its guards, succeeded not only in carrying off an entire quarter of good beef, but did it in such a manner as to elicit the outspoken admiration of more than one officer of rank who witnessed the affair.

Two soldiers of the Fourth Kentucky infantry had obtained a pass for the devintance.

infantry had obtained a pass for the day, which enabled them to take in the sights at Dalton and anything else which was not too hot or too heavy to be carried off by them. It was very natural for them to do the railroad depot in their tour of inspection, as through its portals came most if not all they were in quest of, viz. commissary and quartermaster stores; and last, but by no means least, the well filled boxes sent by loving hands to sons and husbands at the front, who pined for the flesh-pots at home. As many, very many, of these boxes had found their way into the Kentucky camp by the aid of quick wits, elastic consciences, and strong shoulders, our adventurers thought first to try their fortune in the box-fromfirst to try their fortune in the box-from-home line; but finding that the depot contained absolutely nothing in that shape, were turning away in disgust, when they discovered that the guard over when they discovered that the guard over the beef, which had just been received from Atlanta, was thinking of any and every thing but his present duty. Here was their chance, but how were they to use it? This apparently drowsy sentinel would be wide annual awake if any attempt tr I his apparently drowsy sentinel would be wide enough awake if any attempt should be made to take the meat over which he nodded as special guardian. No; the risk was too great even for Jim's sleight or Aleck's strength, and to work the affair safely and successfully, the sontinel must be relieved from duty by one of our harrow while the other should. of our heroes, while the other should re-lieve the government of as much beef as he could carry. The idea, although extra hazardous if the attempt be discovered and frustrated, was well conceived and boldly and successfully executed as follows: Aleck, the muscular christian of this adventurous pair, was to remain on the ground and note all changes, should any be made, while Jim, lithe of limb and the beau ideal of an infantry soldier in form and action, should return to

camp after his gun and accourtements.

Obtaining these without question or trouble and returning rapidly to the depot, he took in the situation at a glance. No change had taken place. The same sentinel hummed his plaintive love ditty and dreamed his bright and glowing day dream of happiness to come "when the cruel war was over" and Samantha should be his very own; and samantha should be his very own; and seeing Jim armed and equipped for duty and pacing with soldierly tread before the pile of beef, very naturally thought that he had been relieved by a detail from another regiment. And, after imparting to Jim the instructions due from the relieving guard, slowly and calmly with-drew from the spot as one who had well and faithfully discharged a trust. So far the plot was an absolute and positive success, and now came Aleck's time to play his part of the little game. Waiting until the relieved guard was out of to a charge, in a loud voice thus addressed him, "Halt there I have caught at last and in the very act. I will wait for or call the corporal of the gubut take you myself, and at once, beford the provost-marshal with the meet you

the provost-marshal with the meat you have stolen, still on your thieving shoulhave stolen, still on your thieving shoul-ders." Aleck tried in vain to put down the beef, saying that he had been driven to commit the theft by great and gnawing hunger, and if the guard would only let him off this time be would promise on the honor of a soldier never to do so again; that it was his first and should be his last offense; but Jim was determined to exhibit him as an example to all evil-doers, and stoutly adhered to his first in-tention of taking him before the provost-marshal with the evidence of his guilt around him. Aleck, deeply mortified (apparently) and muttering curses low and threatening, took up the line of march, directed from the rear by Jim's bayonet, and in the midst of execuations for him and praises without stint for Jim, moved briskly off, not, however, to the provost's office, as was thought by the admiring spectators, none of whom followed, but to the camp of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and the gallant old company "I" lived well for two whole days as fer as

The late Judge M. H. Cofer was, at the time the foregoing incident occurred. Provost-marshal General of the Army of

beef was concerned

— According to the correspondent of an English trade journal, it is a mistake to suppose that fruit is absolutely neces-zary to the manufacture of preserves. He describes a visit to a large jam producing factory, in which he found that the work was being bravely carried on without the aid of fruit at all. Jams of various kinds were being produced be-fore his eyes—currant, plum, aprico He then selected a text from 1st John, v. 25, preached a vigorous discourse fifteen minutes long, and slid down the lightening rod into a tub of water, which his father had hurriedly placed where it would do the most good. The shock aroused him and he was hurried to his bed.

— An easy job: Robinson (\_?ter a long whist bout at the club)—"It is awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?"

Brown (in a whisper)—"Oh, I shan't say much, you know,

— Passionate persons are like men who

- Passionate persons are like men who stand upon their heads; they see all things the wrong way.